

STATE OF MISSOURI     )  
   )  
 ST. LOUIS COUNTY     )

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY  
STATE OF MISSOURI**

<p>RADHA GEISMANN, M.D., P.C., individually and on behalf of all others similarly-situated,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>GE HEALTHCARE, INC.,            Serve: CT CORPORATION SYSTEM                    One Corporate Center                    Hartford, CT 06103-3320                    Hartford County</p> <p>JOHN DOES 1-10,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Defendants.</p>	<p>Cause No. _____</p> <p>Division</p> <p><b>PROCESS SERVER</b></p> <p><b>HOLD SERVICE</b></p>
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**CLASS ACTION PETITION**

Plaintiff, RADHA GEISMANN, M.D., P.C. (“Plaintiff”), brings this action on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated, through its attorneys, and except as to those allegations pertaining to Plaintiff or its attorneys, which allegations are based upon personal knowledge, alleges the following upon information and belief against Defendants, GE HEALTHCARE, INC., and JOHN DOES 1-10 (“Defendants”):

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This case challenges Defendants’ practice of sending unsolicited facsimile advertisements.

2. The federal Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 USC § 227, prohibits a person or entity from sending or having an agent send fax advertisements without the recipient's prior express invitation or permission ("advertising faxes" or "unsolicited faxes") and without a proper opt out notice. The TCPA provides a private right of action and provides statutory damages of \$500 per violation.

3. Unsolicited faxes damage their recipients. An advertising fax recipient loses the use of its fax machine, paper, and ink toner. An unsolicited fax wastes the recipient's valuable time that would have been spent on something else. An advertising fax interrupts the recipient's privacy. Unsolicited faxes prevent fax machines from receiving authorized faxes, prevent their use for authorized outgoing faxes, cause undue wear and tear on the recipients' fax machines, and require additional labor to attempt to discern the source and purpose of the unsolicited message. An advertising fax consumes a portion of the limited capacity of the telecommunications infrastructure serving the victims of advertising faxing.

4. On behalf of itself and all others similarly situated, Plaintiff brings this case as a class action asserting claims against Defendants under the TCPA, the common law of conversion and Missouri consumer and fraud and deceptive business practices act Chapter 407.

5. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory damages for each violation of the TCPA.

### **JURISDICTION AND PARTIES**

6. This court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants transacts business within this state, have made contracts within this state, and/or have committed tortious acts within this state and otherwise have sufficient minimum contacts with the State of Missouri.

7. Plaintiff RADHA GEISMANN, M.D., P.C., is a professional corporation with its principal place of business in St. Louis County, Missouri.

8. On information and belief, Defendant, GE HEALTHCARE, INC., is a corporation with its principal place of business in New Jersey.

9. Defendant, John Does 1-10 will be identified through discovery, but are not presently known.

### **RELEVANT FACTS**

10. On June 24, 2014 and August 18, 2014 Defendants sent 2 unsolicited facsimiles to Plaintiff in St. Louis County, Missouri. A true and correct copy of the facsimiles are attached as Exhibits A-B (excluding any handwritten notations).

11. The transmissions sent to Plaintiff on or about June 24, 2014 and August 18, 2014 constitutes material advertising the commercial availability of any property, goods or services.

12. On information and belief, Defendants have sent other facsimile transmissions of material advertising the commercial availability of property, goods, or services to many other persons as part of a plan to broadcast fax advertisements, of which Exhibits A-B is an example.

13. Defendants approved, authorized and participated in the scheme to broadcast fax advertisements by (a) directing a list to be purchased or assembled; (b) directing and supervising employees or third parties to send the faxes; (c) creating and approving the form of fax to be sent; and (d) determining the number and frequency of the facsimile transmissions.

14. Defendants created or made Exhibits A-B and other fax advertisements, which Defendants sent to Plaintiff and the other members of the class.

15. Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements are a part of Defendants' work or operations to market Defendants' goods or services which was performed by Defendants and on behalf of Defendants.

16. Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements are constitute material furnished in connection with Defendants' work or operations.

17. The transmissions of Exhibits A-B to Plaintiff did not contain a notice that informs the recipient of the ability and means to avoid future unsolicited advertisements.

18. The transmission of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, to Plaintiff did not contain a notice that informs the recipient of the ability and means to avoid future unsolicited advertisements.

19. The transmission of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, to Plaintiff did not contain a notice that states that the recipient may make a request to the sender of the advertisement not to send any future advertisements to a telephone facsimile machine or machines and that failure to comply, within 30 days, with such a request meeting the requirements under paragraph 47 C.F.R. 64.1200(a)(3)(v) of this section is unlawful.

20. The transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, to Plaintiff did not contain a notice that complied with the provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(C) and/or 47 C.F.R. 64.1200(a)(3).

21. The transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, to Plaintiff was required to contain a notice that complied with the provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(C) and/or 47 C.F.R. 64.1200(a)(3).

22. On information and belief, Defendants sent multiple facsimile advertisements to Plaintiff and members of the proposed classes throughout the time period covered by the class definitions.

23. On information and belief, Defendants faxed the same and other facsimile advertisements to the members of the proposed classes in Missouri and throughout the United States without first obtaining the recipients' prior express permission or invitation.

24. There is no reasonable means for Plaintiff (or any other class member) to avoid receiving unlawful faxes. Fax machines are left on and ready to receive the urgent communications their owners desire to receive.

25. Defendants violated 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq. by transmitting Exhibits A-B hereto to Plaintiff and the other members of the class without obtaining their prior express permission or invitation and not displaying the proper opt out notice required by 64 C.F.R. 1200.

26. Defendants knew or should have known that: (a) facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, were advertisements; (b) Plaintiff and the other members of the class had not given their prior permission or invitation to receive facsimile advertisements; (c) No established business relationship existed with Plaintiff and the other members of the class; and (d) Defendants did not display a proper opt out notice.

27. Defendants engaged in the transmission of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, believing such transmissions were legal based on Defendants' own understanding of the law and/or based on the representations of others on which Defendants reasonably relied.

28. Defendants did not intend to send transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, to any person where such transmission was not authorized by law or by

the recipient, and to the extent that any transmissions of facsimile advertisement was sent to any person and such transmission was not authorized by law or by the recipient, such transmission was made based on either Defendants' own understanding of the law and/or based on the representations of others on which Defendants reasonably relied.

29. Defendants failed to correctly determine the legal restrictions on the use of facsimile transmissions and the application of those restrictions to the transmission of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, both to others in general, and specifically to Plaintiff.

30. The transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, to Plaintiff and other members of the class caused destruction of Plaintiff's property.

31. The transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, to Plaintiff and other members of the class interfered with Plaintiff's and other members of the class' exclusive use of their property.

32. The transmissions of facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B, to Plaintiff and other members of the class interfered with Plaintiff's and other members of the class' business and/or personal communications.

**COUNT I**  
**TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 47 U.S.C. § 227**

33. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

34. Plaintiff brings Count I pursuant to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47

U.S.C. § 227, on behalf of the following class of persons:

All persons who (1) on or after four years prior to the filing of this action, (2) were sent by or on behalf of Defendant any telephone facsimile transmissions of material making known the commercial existence of, or making qualitative statements regarding any property, goods, or services (3) with respect to whom Defendants cannot provide evidence of prior express

permission or invitation for the sending of such faxes, (4) with whom Defendants does not have an established business relationship or (5) which did not display a proper opt out notice.

35. A class action is warranted because:

- a. On information and belief, the class includes more than forty persons and is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- b. There are questions of fact or law common to the class predominating over questions affecting only individual class members, including without limitation:
  - i. Whether Defendants engaged in a pattern of sending unsolicited fax advertisements;
  - ii. Whether Exhibits A-B and other faxes transmitted by or on behalf of Defendant contains material advertising the commercial availability of any property, goods or services;
  - iii. Whether Defendants' facsimiles advertised the commercial availability of property, goods, or services;
  - iv. The manner and method Defendants used to compile or obtain the list of fax numbers to which they sent Exhibits A-B and other unsolicited faxed advertisements;
  - v. Whether Defendants faxed advertisements without first obtaining the recipients' prior express permission or invitation;
  - vi. Whether Defendants violated the provisions of 47 USC § 227;
  - vii. Whether Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to statutory damages;

viii. Whether Defendants knowingly violated the provisions of 47 USC § 227;

ix. Whether Defendants should be enjoined from faxing advertisements in the future;

x. Whether the Court should award trebled damages; and

xi. Whether Exhibits A-B and the other fax advertisements sent by or on behalf of Defendant displayed the proper opt out notice required by 64 C.F.R. 1200.

c. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other class members.

d. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff's counsel are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unsolicited advertising faxes. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has any interests adverse or in conflict with the absent class members.

e. A class action is the superior method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of each individual class member in controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

36. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff's counsel are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unsolicited advertising faxes. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has any interests adverse or in conflict with the absent class members.



37. A class action is an appropriate method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of each individual class member in controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

38. The TCPA prohibits the “use of any telephone facsimile machine, computer or other device to send an unsolicited advertisement to a telephone facsimile machine....” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).

39. The TCPA defines “unsolicited advertisement,” as “any material advertising the commercial availability or quality of any property, goods, or services which is transmitted to any person without that person’s express invitation or permission.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(4).

40. The TCPA provides:

Private right of action. A person may, if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of court of a state, bring in an appropriate court of that state:

(A) An action based on a violation of this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection to enjoin such violation,

(B) An action to recover for actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or

(C) Both such actions.

41. The Court, in its discretion, may treble the statutory damages if the violation was knowing. 47 U.S.C. § 227.

42. The TCPA is a strict liability statute and the Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and the other class members even if their actions were only negligent.

43. Defendants’ actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other class members. Receiving Defendants’ advertising faxes caused the recipients to lose paper and toner consumed in

the printing of Defendants' faxes. Moreover, Defendants' actions interfered with Plaintiff's use of its fax machine and telephone line connected to that fax machine. Defendants' faxes cost Plaintiff time, as Plaintiff and/or its employees wasted their time receiving, reviewing and routing Defendants' unlawful faxes. That time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities. Finally, Defendants' faxes unlawfully interrupted Plaintiff's and the other class members' privacy interests in being left alone.

44. Defendants did not intend to cause damage to Plaintiff and the other class members, did not intend to violate their privacy, and did not intend to interfere with recipients' fax machines or consume the recipients' valuable time with Defendants' advertisements.

45. If the court finds that Defendants knowingly violated this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection, the court may, in its discretion, increase the amount of the award to an amount equal to not more than three times the amount available under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

46. Defendants knew or should have known that: (A) Plaintiff and the other class members had not given express permission or invitation for Defendants or anyone else to fax advertisements about Defendants' goods or services, (B) Defendants did not have an established business relationship with Plaintiff and the other members of the class, (C) Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements were advertisements, and (D) Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements did not display the proper opt out notice.

47. Defendants violated 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq. by transmitting Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements hereto to Plaintiff and the other members of the class without

obtaining their prior express permission or invitation and not displaying the proper opt out notice required by 64 C.F.R. 1200.

48. Defendants knew or should have known that: (a) Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements were advertisements; (b) Defendants did not obtain prior permission or invitation to send facsimile advertisements, including Exhibits A-B; (c) Defendants did not have an established business relationship with Plaintiff or the other members of the class and (d) Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements did not display a proper opt out notice.

49. Defendants engaged in the transmission of Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements believing such a transmissions were legal based on Defendants' own understanding of the law and/or based on the representations of others on which Defendants reasonably relied.

50. Defendants did not intend to send transmission of Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements to any person where such transmission was not authorized by law or by the recipient, and to the extent that any transmission of Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements were sent to any person and such transmission was not authorized by law or by the recipient, such transmission was made based on either Defendants' own understanding of the law and/or based on the representations of others on which Defendants reasonably relied.

51. Defendants failed to correctly determine the legal restrictions on the use of facsimile transmissions and the application of those restrictions to the transmission of Exhibits A-B and the other facsimile advertisements both to others in general, and specifically to Plaintiff.

52. Defendants' actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other class members, because their receipt of Defendants' unsolicited fax advertisements caused them to lose paper and toner consumed as a result. Defendants' actions prevented Plaintiff's fax machine from being used

for Plaintiff's business purposes during the time Defendants were using Plaintiff's fax machine for Defendants' unauthorized purpose. Defendants' actions also cost Plaintiff employee time, as Plaintiff's employees used their time receiving, routing and reviewing Defendants' unauthorized faxes and that time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities. Finally, the injury and property damage sustained by Plaintiff and the other members of the class occurred outside of Defendants' premises. Pursuant to law, Plaintiff, and each class member, instead may recover \$500 for each violation of the TCPA.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, RADHA GEISMANN, M.D., P.C., individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demand judgment in its favor and against Defendants, GE HEALTHCARE, INC., and JOHN DOES 1-10, as follows:

- A. That the Court adjudge and decree that the present case may be properly maintained as a class action, appoint Plaintiff as the representative of the class, and appoint Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the class;
- B. That the Court award between \$500.00 and \$1,500.00 in damages for each violation of the TCPA;
- C. That the Court enter an injunction prohibiting the Defendants from engaging in the statutory violations at issue in this action; and
- D. That the Court award costs and such further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
- E. That the Court award pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the statutory rate of 9%.

**COUNT II**  
**CONVERSION**

53. Plaintiff incorporates Paragraphs 3 and 4, 10, 13 – 16, 22 – 24 and 27 – 32 as for its paragraph 53.

54. In accordance with Mo. S. Ct. Rule 52.08, Plaintiff brings Count II for conversion under the common law for the following class of persons:

All persons who on or after five years prior to the filing of this action, were sent telephone facsimile messages by or on behalf of Defendants with respect to whom Defendants cannot provide evidence of prior express permission or invitation.

55. A class action is proper in that:

- a. On information and belief the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- b. There are questions of fact or law common to the class predominating over all questions affecting only individual class members, including:
  - i. Whether Defendants engaged in a pattern of sending unsolicited faxes;
  - ii. Whether Defendants sent faxes without obtaining the recipients' prior express permission or invitation of the faxes;
  - iii. The manner and method Defendants used to compile or obtain the list of fax numbers to which it sent Exhibits A-B and other unsolicited faxes;
  - iv. Whether Defendants committed the tort of conversion; and
  - v. Whether Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover actual damages and other appropriate relief.

- c. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other class members.
- d. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff's counsel are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unsolicited advertising faxes. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has any interests adverse or in conflict with the absent class members.
- e. A class action is the superior method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of each individual class member in controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

56. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel who is experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unlawful business practices. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel have any interests adverse or in conflict with the class.

57. A class action is an appropriate method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of the individual class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

58. By sending Plaintiff and the other class members unsolicited faxes, Defendants improperly and unlawfully converted their fax machines, toner and paper to its own use. Defendants also converted Plaintiff's employees' time to Defendants' own use.

59. Immediately prior to the sending of the unsolicited faxes, Plaintiff, and the other class members owned an unqualified and immediate right to possession of their fax machine, paper, toner, and employee time.

60. By sending the unsolicited faxes, Defendants permanently misappropriated the class members' fax machines, toner, paper, and employee time to Defendants' own use. Such misappropriation was wrongful and without authorization.

61. Defendants knew or should have known that its misappropriation of paper, toner, and employee time was wrongful and without authorization.

62. Plaintiff and the other class members were deprived of the use of the fax machines, paper, toner, and employee time, which could no longer be used for any other purpose. Plaintiff and each class member thereby suffered damages as a result of the sending of unsolicited fax advertisements from Defendants.

63. Each of Defendants' unsolicited faxes effectively stole Plaintiff's employees' time because persons employed by Plaintiff were involved in receiving, routing, and reviewing Defendants' unlawful faxes. Defendants knew or should have known employees' time is valuable to Plaintiff.

64. Defendants' actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other members of the class because their receipt of Defendants' unsolicited faxes caused them to lose paper and toner as a result. Defendants' actions prevented Plaintiff's fax machines from being used for Plaintiff's business purposes during the time Defendants was using Plaintiff's fax machines for Defendants' unlawful purpose. Defendants' actions also cost Plaintiff employee time, as Plaintiff's employees used their time receiving, routing, and reviewing Defendants' unlawful faxes, and that time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, RADHA GEISMANN, M.D., P.C., individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demand judgment in its favor and against Defendants, GE HEALTHCARE, INC., as follows:

- A. That the Court adjudge and decree that the present case may be properly maintained as a class action, appoint Plaintiff as the representative of the class, and appoint Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the class;
- B. That the Court award appropriate damages;
- C. That the Court award costs of suit; and
- D. Awarding such further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

**COUNT III**  
**MISSOURI CONSUMER FRAUD AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT**  
**Chapter 407**

65. Plaintiff incorporates Paragraphs 3 and 4, 10, 13 – 16, 22 – 24 and 27 – 32 as for its paragraph 65.

66. In accordance with Chapter 407, Plaintiff, on behalf of the following class of persons, bring Count III for Defendants' unfair practice of sending unsolicited and unlawful fax advertisements:

All persons who on or after four years prior to the filing of this action, were sent telephone facsimile messages by or on behalf of Defendants with respect to whom Defendants cannot provide evidence of prior express permission or invitation.

67. A class action is proper in that:

- a. On information and belief the class consists of over 40 persons in Missouri and throughout the United States and is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.



b. There are questions of fact or law common to the class predominating over all questions affecting only individual class members including:

- i. Whether Defendants engaged in a pattern of sending unsolicited faxes;
- ii. The manner and method Defendants used to compile or obtain the list of fax numbers to which it sent Exhibits A-B and other unsolicited faxes;
- iii. Whether Defendants' practice of sending unsolicited faxes violates Missouri public policy;
- iv. Whether Defendants' practice of sending unsolicited faxes is an unfair practice under the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act (MMPA), Chapter 407 RSMO; and
- v. Whether Defendants should be enjoined from sending unsolicited fax advertising in the future.

c. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other class members.

d. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff's counsel are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unsolicited advertising faxes. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has any interests adverse or in conflict with the absent class members.

e. A class action is the superior method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of each individual class member in controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

68. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel who are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving lawful business practices. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel have any interests adverse or in conflict with the class.

69. A class action is an appropriate method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of the individual class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

70. Defendants' unsolicited fax practice is an unfair practice, because it violates public policy, and because it forced Plaintiff and the other class members to incur expense without any consideration in return. Defendants' practice effectively forced Plaintiff and the other class members to pay for Defendants' advertising campaign.

71. Defendants violated the unfairness predicate of the Act by engaging in an unscrupulous business practice and by violating Missouri statutory public policy, which public policy violations in the aggregate caused substantial injury to hundreds of persons.

72. Defendants' misconduct caused damages to Plaintiff and the other members of the class, including the loss of paper, toner, ink, use of their facsimile machines, and use of their employees' time.

73. Defendants' actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other class members because their receipt of Defendants' unsolicited faxes caused them to lose paper and toner consumed as a result. Defendants' actions prevented Plaintiff's fax machine from being used for Plaintiff's business purposes during the time Defendants was using Plaintiff's fax machine for Defendants' unlawful purpose. Defendants' actions also cost Plaintiff employee time, as

Plaintiff's employees used their time receiving, routing, and reviewing Defendants' unlawful faxes and that time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, RADHA GEISMANN, M.D., P.C., individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demand judgment in its favor and against Defendants, GE HEALTHCARE, INC., and JOHN DOES 1-10, as follows:

A. That the Court adjudge and decree that the present case may be properly maintained as a class action, appoint Plaintiff as the class representative, and appoint Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the class;

B. That the Court award damages to Plaintiff and the other class members;

C. That the Court award treble damages to Plaintiff and the other class members for knowing violations of the TCPA;

D. That the Court declare that Defendants' conduct violated the TCPA and that this action is just and proper;

E. That the Court award damages for conversion of the plaintiffs and the class for violation of their rights;

F. That the Court award damages and attorney fees for violation of Chapter 407;

G. That the Court award attorney fees and costs;

H. That the Court award all expenses incurred in preparing and prosecuting these claims;

I. That the Court enter an injunction prohibiting Defendants from sending faxed advertisements; and

J. Awarding such further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Max G. Margulis  
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## Peer Perspectives for Visual Clarity

**DaTscan™**  
Ioflupane I123 Injection

**"Because dopamine neurons are lost in parkinsonian syndromes, but not in nonparkinsonian disorders such as essential tremor, seeing evidence of that loss helps in my differential diagnosis."**

**- David Russell, MD, PhD**

Associate Clinical Research Director, Institute for Neurodegenerative Disorders  
Assistant Clinical Professor, Yale University School of Medicine

### **DaTscan, the first and only FDA-approved visual adjunct imaging agent to aid in the differentiation between essential tremor and parkinsonian syndromes**

"We neurologists have very high clinical diagnostic sensitivity. In one study, over 90% of the people with Parkinson's disease were accurately diagnosed. But, specificity was extremely low — and my own experience corroborates this. **Almost half of patients in that study who had symptoms but did not have Parkinson's disease had first been diagnosed as having it.**"

I find that brain SPECT Imaging with DaTscan is useful, because it tags dopamine transporters and gives me a direct indication of dopamine terminal loss." — Dr. Russell

**Like Dr. Russell, consider prescribing brain SPECT imaging with DaTscan for your appropriate patients.**

For more information on how visualization of striatal dopamine transporter (DaT) distribution may aid in the clinical diagnosis of parkinsonian syndromes, visit [US.DaTscan.com/fax](http://US.DaTscan.com/fax).

DaTscan is a federally controlled substance (Schedule II). A DEA license is required for handling or administering this controlled substance.

### **Important Risk and Safety Information About DaTscan**

**INDICATIONS AND USE:** DaTscan is a radiopharmaceutical indicated for striatal dopamine transporter visualization using single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) brain imaging to assist in the evaluation of adult patients with suspected parkinsonian syndromes (PSs). DaTscan may be used to help differentiate essential tremor from tremor due to PS (idiopathic Parkinson's disease [PD], multiple system atrophy [MSA], and progressive supranuclear palsy [PSP]). DaTscan is an adjunct to other diagnostic evaluations. DaTscan was not designed to distinguish among PD, MSA, and PSP. The effectiveness of DaTscan as a screening or confirmatory test and for monitoring disease progression or response to therapy has not been established. **CONTRAINDICATIONS:** DaTscan is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to the active substance, any of the excipients, or iodine. **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS — Hypersensitivity Reactions:** Hypersensitivity reactions, generally consisting of skin erythema and pruritus, have been reported following DaTscan administration. **Thyroid Accumulation:** The DaTscan injection may contain up to 6% of free iodide (iodine 123 or I-123). To decrease thyroid accumulation of I-123, block the thyroid gland at least one hour before administration of DaTscan; failure to do so may increase the long-term risk for thyroid neoplasia.

**Please see additional Important Risk and Safety Information About DaTscan on the following page.**



# EXHIBIT A



33166

**Important Risk and Safety Information About DaTscan™ (Ioflupane I 123 injection) (cont'd)**

**ADVERSE REACTIONS:** In clinical trials, headache, nausea, vertigo, dry mouth, or dizziness of mild to moderate severity were reported. In postmarketing experience, hypersensitivity reactions and injection-site pain have been reported.

**DRUG INTERACTIONS:** Drugs that bind to the dopamine transporter with high affinity may interfere with the DaTscan image. The impact of dopamine agonists and antagonists on DaTscan imaging results has not been established.

**SPECIFIC POPULATIONS — Pregnancy:** It is unknown whether DaTscan can cause fetal harm or increase the risk of pregnancy loss in pregnant women. DaTscan should be given to pregnant women only if clearly needed. Like all radiopharmaceuticals, DaTscan may cause fetal harm, depending on the stage of fetal development and the magnitude of the radionuclide dose. Radioactive iodine products cross the placenta and can permanently impair fetal thyroid function.

**Nursing Mothers:** It is not known whether DaTscan is excreted into human milk; however, I-123 is excreted into human milk. Because many drugs are excreted into human milk and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants, a decision should be made whether to interrupt nursing after administration of DaTscan or not to administer DaTscan at all. Nursing women may consider interrupting nursing and pump and discard breast milk for six days after DaTscan administration to minimize risks to a nursing infant.

**Pediatric Use:** The safety and efficacy of DaTscan have not been established in pediatric patients.

**Geriatric Use:** There were no differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients that would require a dose adjustment.

**Renal and Hepatic Impairment:** The effect of renal or hepatic impairment on DaTscan imaging has not been established. The kidney excretes DaTscan; patients with severe renal impairment may have increased radiation exposure and altered DaTscan images.

**DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE:** Ioflupane I 123 Injection is a DEA Schedule II controlled substance. A DEA license is required for handling or administering this controlled substance.

**OVERDOSAGE:** It is unknown whether or not ioflupane is dialyzable. The major risks of overdose relate to increased radiation exposure and long-term risk for neoplasia. In case of radioactivity overdosage, frequent urination and defecation should be encouraged to minimize radiation exposure to the patient.

**PROCEDURE — Radiation Safety:** DaTscan emits radiation and must be handled with safety measures to minimize radiation exposure to clinical personnel and patients.

Prior to DaTscan administration, please read the Full Prescribing Information available at [US.DaTscan.com/fax/pi](http://US.DaTscan.com/fax/pi).

Reference: 1. Data on file, DaTscan New Drug Application. GE Healthcare; 2013.

**Go to [US.DaTscan.com](http://US.DaTscan.com) for more information.**

Customer Service 800 292 8514

Reimbursement Hotline 800 767 6664

Medical Affairs 800 654 0118 (option 2, then option 3)

[www.gehealthcare.com](http://www.gehealthcare.com)

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imagination at work

# EXHIBIT A

**DaTscan™**  
**Ioflupane I 123 Injection**

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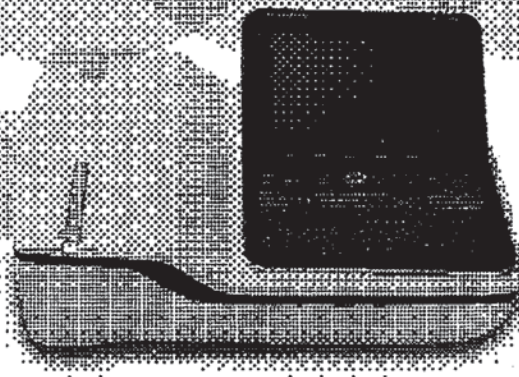
April 2014 73-JB18826USa



Radha Geismann M.D. P.C.

X

Is your ECG system prepared for the  
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Attn: Aviation Medical Examiners (AME's),

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**EXHIBIT B**